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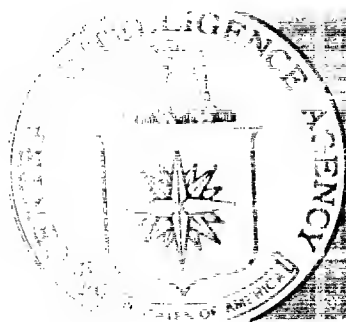
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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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W A R N I N G

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Latin American Mapping in Relation to the 1950 Census of the Americas	1
II. 1950 Edition of Bartholomew's Advanced Atlas of Modern Geography	10
III. Brief Notices	15
IV. General Maps for Plotting Purposes	19

Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

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I. LATIN AMERICAN MAPPING IN RELATION TO THE
1950 CENSUS OF THE AMERICAS

The 1950 Census of the Americas is the first concerted effort on the part of a large group of nations to procure accurate and comparable census data for the same year. Since 1943, when the plan was proposed by Dr. Alberto Arca Parro¹ of Peru, the countries of the Western Hemisphere have been working together to establish minimum standards and develop techniques for both the census enumeration and the final presentation of the data procured. Though not the primary end result, maps are important tools in the planning and operating stages of the census, as well as for the final, graphic presentation of data. For census use, it is particularly desirable to have maps that show information such as the location of towns and cities, the size of townships, limits of farms, the distinction between rural and urban areas, the area to be covered by an enumerator, and the location of boundaries between the civil divisions by which the statistics will be published.

In 1944, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History recommended that a survey of Latin America be made by a qualified observer, in order to determine the minimum cartographic standards necessary for a properly executed census.

An official estimate, derived from the survey¹ indicated that less than 10 percent of Latin America was covered by large-scale maps acceptable for census purposes. Subtract from that 10 percent the many Brazilian municipios that have been mapped

1. The survey made by Dr. Jorge Zarur of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and History in 1946-47 was sponsored jointly by the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and the United States and Brazilian governments.

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at large scale and it immediately becomes apparent that the remaining countries had little to offer census workers when the 1950 census was first proposed.

In most of the 20 Republics to the south, many of the basic locational facts were known only for very small areas. Few large-scale maps had been made; many of those that were available were inaccurate, and few were kept up to date. Civil divisions were changed without being recorded cartographically; places, as well as physical features, were often inaccurately located or difficult to find on maps.

Official records of inhabited places were inadequate or nonexistent. Census organizations and cartographic agencies usually operated independently, and in both there was a shortage of adequately trained technicians. For very few Latin American countries was there map coverage that had been used previously in a census project, and such maps were inadequate in scale, accuracy, and detail. Funds for map-making were unavailable to statistical agencies. Any programs for large-scale mapping that could be promoted were, in most cases, under the direction of the army, which was more interested in topography than in administrative boundaries.

The establishment of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas under the Chairmanship of Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick was authorized by the Inter-American Statistical Institute in January 1946. This international committee has held three meetings, operating on funds provided by the member nations. From the outset, continued backing by the PAIGH has been expressed, particularly by supporting Resolutions passed by the Fourth Consultation on Cartography held in Buenos Aires in 1948.

The statistical representatives from each of the 22 countries in the Western Hemisphere (including Canada and the US) have guided the Census plans to their fruition during 1950

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and 1951 and have made remarkable progress in the promotion of international statistical cooperation. Basic minimum Census standards have been established despite tremendous difficulties, many of which are unique to a specific locale, and the 1950 Census of the Americas is now underway.

About 150 persons from Latin America have been trained in the United States under the supervision of four US agencies-- Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and National Office of Vital Statistics. Training funds to assist this program were supplied through the US Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation (now Public Law 402 80th Congress, 2nd Session).

Each country conducts and finances its own census, and determines the general fields to be covered, on the basis of local capabilities and needs. Although the enumeration of population received the greatest emphasis during the planning stages, agriculture and housing counts are planned by nearly all countries, and Mexico and Brazil will include industry, business, and transportation.

Along with its other tasks, the Committee recognized the great need for mapping programs in all countries in order to meet the specific needs of the census. Dr. Zarur's survey in 1946-47 was the result of a year's investigation of mapping throughout the Western Hemisphere and included consultations with the statistical and cartographic agencies in all of the countries involved. His assistance and recommendations set into action local efforts to remedy the outstanding deficiencies by making new maps suitable for the planning and implementation of the census.

In areas such as Ecuador, where no census had ever been taken and where mapping suitable for a census was practically nonexistent, the problem was especially great. Under the guidance

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of one of the five consultants sent to Latin America from the US Census Bureau, a mapping program was developed. Field teams were sent out to get descriptions, historical notes, and sketch maps for nearly all parts of the country. These sketches and field notes will be used to supplement information shown on other maps.

In Colombia, the Census Office requested and obtained the cooperation of schools, and large numbers of sketch maps were received from communities throughout the country. These, along with other source material, are being compiled into maps that will serve the needs of the census.

Similar efforts have been made in other countries for which the maps available were inadequate. The following paragraphs give a general summary of the current situation regarding maps available for the census.

Mexico: Although Mexico was better mapped at medium scales than many countries, large-scale mapping was less satisfactory, and coordination was needed between statistical and cartographic agencies. For over a year, the work of incorporating the sketch maps of rural areas into topographical data already on hand has been in progress. A revision of the Mexican Statistical Atlas may follow the 1950 census enumeration, which was scheduled to begin in June 1950.

Guatemala: The small cartographic section in the Dirección General de Estadística has compiled large-scale maps from sketches and other available sources. These maps are being used for the census, which was begun in April. Plans are now being considered for the construction of a composite map of the entire country, and possibly of an atlas.

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El Salvador: The new Oficina Cartográfica in El Salvador, created in 1947, has the mapping situation well in hand. Good source materials were available, including aerial photography flown by the Inter American Geodetic Survey (IAGS), and personnel of the newly established agency was trained in the United States. The El Salvadoran census is scheduled for June.

Honduras: The internal situation in Honduras precluded its full participation in the census training program that has been underway for over two years. The country has no mapping agency, and no progress has been made toward the improvement of the very inadequate maps currently available. Census-taking is scheduled for June, using forms to be filled out by local officials rather than by area enumerators. Honduras has never used maps in connection with a census.

Nicaragua: Good quality sketch maps of the principal cities of Nicaragua have been made during the past year, but rural maps are inferior in quality, and there is no national map of Nicaragua. The country, however, still plans to improve the map situation. The Census enumeration was scheduled to begin in May.

Costa Rica: The mapping situation has improved considerably in Costa Rica since the establishment of the Instituto Geográfico Nacional in 1945. A program was adopted to provide census maps for all of the provincias and cantones of the country, and efforts have been made to improve the quality of city maps. The Costa Rican housing census was taken in February and March 1950, and the population census in May.

RESTRICTED

Panama: Concerted efforts have been made to assemble adequate data for large-scale maps of Panama. In addition to information collected by field parties, considerable information is available through records of the IAGS and the Inter American Highway. Good maps will probably be available for the census, which is scheduled for September.

Cuba: In Cuba, census maps are now in progress. Sketch maps used in the agricultural census in 1945 provided a basis from which to work. The census date has not been scheduled as yet.

Dominican Republic: Intensive work by trained personnel has been directed toward the needs of the Dominican census. Adequate maps are expected to be completed by the time the enumeration begins in August.

Haiti: A consultant from the US Census Bureau has been directing surveying parties, which are preparing sketch maps of the interior of Haiti. Plans provide for the completion of the survey in June. The census is scheduled for August.

Colombia: As stated, country-wide efforts have been made to acquire adequate source materials for maps. The Census Office is working energetically to provide adequate map coverage for the census, scheduled for September. This well-organized agency, directed by Sr. Efraim Murcia Camacho, is a leader in the solution of current mapping problems.

Ecuador: The field teams working in Ecuador have concentrated their efforts in areas not previously mapped by the Instituto Geográfico Militar. Although the field teams have provided only sketch maps, they are of value for filling in gaps

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in the previous coverage. No attempt has been made to map the Oriente at a scale larger than that of the medium-scale maps already available. The census is scheduled for the fall of 1950.

Peru: Peru has some maps that have been used for previous censuses, but coverage is not complete. Peruvian agencies have initiated no mapping programs preparatory to the census, although enumeration is planned for 1951.

Bolivia: Bolivia is poorly mapped, and few of the maps available are adequate for census purposes. A consultant from the US Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the US Department of Agriculture has assisted in the establishment of a program for obtaining better quality sketch maps and city plans. Probably not more than half of Bolivia will be covered by the time of the census scheduled to begin in August 1950.

Chile: Although Chile is one of the countries best prepared cartographically for census purposes, no date has been set for the census. Programs underway in 1946 indicated good map coverage would be on hand by 1951, if the plans were carried out.

Argentina: The census of Argentina taken in 1947 is currently being compiled, and no plans have been announced for further enumerations. Argentine maps are adequate for part of the country, and data are probably available to complete the coverage, but no statements have been made concerning a mapping program.

Uruguay: No plans for the 1950 census have been announced by Uruguay, but it is expected that the census will be taken in 1951. Cadastral maps, which cover all of Uruguay,

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can be used for the census. The country will undoubtedly do a good job of enumeration.

Paraguay: Although the census is scheduled for September 1950, no mapping programs are known to be underway, even though existing maps are extremely inadequate.

Brazil: Brazil has had a very active mapping program in connection with the census, which is scheduled for July 1950. The existence of good urban maps and of complete coverage of the country by municipio maps should simplify the problem of census taking.

Venezuela: The technical aspects of the Venezuelan census are under the direction of Dr. Arca Parró, who was Director of the Census in Peru in 1940. Programs are underway for a well-organized census, with adequate maps being prepared by the Oficina Cartográfica Nacional. This census is scheduled for November 1950.

From this progress report, it can be seen that the majority of the Latin American states are including maps as an integral part of their census programs. The quality of these maps will vary from country to country, ranging from accurate large-scale topographic maps to compilations made from crayon sketches by school children. The quality of the census mapping will reflect the cartographic development in a country, the accessibility to source materials, limitations in budget, the quality of the personnel and technical assistance, physical restrictions to travel (e.g., the mountains of Honduras and the jungle of the western Amazon area) and, more particularly, the amount and kind of public and governmental support given to the census program as a whole.

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As yet there are no unified plans for publishing the mapping data collected for the census. Many of the maps hastily compiled for census use may never be distributed. Many others could easily be forgotten once the census enumeration requirements are over. Some will be used in the compilations of smaller-scale maps and will provide more detail than has heretofore been available. Some of the maps themselves, and many of the compilations made from them could profitably be used for plotting the data collected.

The 1950 Census of the Americas has provided a great stimulus for the collection and compilation of mapping data on a hemisphere-wide basis. The significance of the cooperative endeavors between statistical and cartographic agencies in the planning and execution of the 1950 Census cannot be overemphasized. The Fifth Pan American Consultation on Cartography, scheduled to be held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1950, provides an opportunity for organizing an international program for utilizing the vast quantities of mapping materials collected, and for continuing the co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

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II. 1950 EDITION OF BARTHOLOMEW'S ADVANCED
ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

The 1950 edition of the Bartholomew atlas is a modernized version of the "Oxford Advanced Atlas" of 1942. New adaptations of projections have been used, a new system of geographic location has been adopted, different types of subject maps have been emphasized, the color scheme has been changed, and the number of larger-scale maps has been increased. The new atlas is available at the CIA map library, code 143, extension 2596, under Call No. A000.

The introductory pages of the new atlas explain the system of geographic location, which is called Bartholomew's Hour System of Geographical Coordinates. The system is composed of letters spaced at intervals 15 degrees of longitude each of which is subdivided into 90 numerical units. Numbers spaced at intervals of 10 degrees of latitude are divided into 100 units each. The 180° meridian, which is associated with the international date line, is the starting point for the longitude letters which run in sequence (omitting I and O) from east to west. The equator is zero of the latitude numbers; points north are plus quantities, points south are minus quantities. The infinite number of decimal subdivisions that may be added to the numerical values permits the user to locate any point with precision. The introductory pages also include a list of definitions of geographical terms, climatic tables, a list of states and their area and population, charts of world explorations, and an enlarged section on map projections.

Four new adaptations of projections by Bartholomew are explained in the introduction. The "Atlantis" equal-area projection is an application of Mollweide's Homolographic

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projection and is particularly effective for showing World Airways, since the land masses bordering the North Atlantic Ocean are not interrupted. The "Regional" projection, an interrupted projection that is designed to combine a minimum of distortion in shape and area, is used to show world physiography. Ethnography of the world is shown on three maps on the equal-area "Nordic" projection, developed from Lambert's Azimuthal projection. The idea of Goode's "Interrupted" projection which is applied to the "Re-Centred Sinusoidal" equal-area projection which is used to show distributions such as world agriculture, geology, soils, and natural vegetation.

In the new atlas there are 97 pages of maps -- five more than in the "Oxford Advanced Atlas" of 1942. Maps of the North and South Polar regions are enlarged. The coast line of Antarctica is shown in considerably more detail than formerly, but even so the new map does not embody all current information on the configuration of the coast line. The British version of Antarctic names and claims to territory is used. The claims of Argentina and Chile are ignored, and no attempt is made to distinguish between official claims and unofficial claims put forward by individuals.

Vegetation, population, rainfall, and temperature maps introduce the map sections for each continent. The vegetation maps are all new and far more detailed than those of the earlier atlas. Practically all purely political maps have been omitted. The hypsometric color scheme has also been materially altered. Higher elevations are shown by a sequence of colors from pinkish tan to lavender, and ocean depths are black-blue. Areas just below sea level are emphasized.

The British Isles are covered in more detail than other areas. The number of pages devoted to this area is increased from eight in the "Oxford Advanced Atlas" to nine in the new

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atlas. The geology and temperature-rainfall pages of the old atlas are combined on a single page. One page is still devoted to population, but a larger scale was made possible simply by using the border area for legend and cutting off the section on Ireland and inseting it on the physical map of that country. The political map is eliminated and boundaries are emphasized on the physical map. The physical features of all the British Isles are shown on a series of seven maps at 1:1,250,000.

New combinations of areas also are shown. The new de facto boundaries of Poland and Germany made it necessary to shift neatlines of the old map eastward; and the Low Countries are shown on a separate map. Northern Algeria, as well as Corsica, is now inset on the map of France. On some of the general introductory maps, Europe and Asia have been combined on a double-page spread.

Within a country, selected areas are given on page-sized maps. "White Russia and Ukraine" and "Don and South Urals" in the USSR are shown at 1:6,000,000. In India and Pakistan, maps of the Punjab and Northwest Frontier and of the Plain of the Ganges are shown at 1:4,000,000. Southeastern Australia from Adelaide to Sydney is given at 1:5,000,000.

In the 1950 atlas, both Africa and South America are more adequately and completely shown than in the earlier editions -- Africa by three overlapping sections at 1:12,500,000 and South America by two. In the earlier editions, only parts of individual countries were shown in detail, and these parts were at different scales.

Several land areas might well have been given in greater detail. The United States, for example, is shown on a double-page spread at 1:12,500,000, and parts of the country are shown

RESTRICTED

at 1:5,000,000. The states from Missouri to Utah and from North Dakota to Texas, however, are not shown at the larger scale. Similarly in Europe, Hungary and Rumania are not completely covered by a single map, except at 1:10,000,000. Greenland is shown only at 1:30,000,000.

Water areas are emphasized in the new atlas. Separate maps cover the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic, and the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

Although the "Advanced Atlas of Modern Geography" is exceptionally fine, it is to be expected that any such publication will contain some errors or inconsistencies, of which the following are noted. (1) The list of "States and Population" (p.5.) includes more than the self-governing states, but does not include all political entities of the world. Some of the areas mentioned, such as Arabia, are not well defined; and other areas, such as Greenland, are omitted entirely. (2) Preussen has been dissolved, but the name still appears on the map (p.48). (3) Many of the railroads shown on the maps of Africa (pp. 55 and 57) do not exist. (4) On the maps of the USSR (pp.62 and 63), changes in the shoreline of the Caspian Sea are not shown; the names and boundaries of the Baltic states, represented as units within the Soviet administration, are incorrectly shown; and names in the USSR are not transliterated according to the system adopted by the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names and the US Board on Geographic Names. The selection of administrative units in the USSR is poor and out-of-date, and some of the units are incorrectly designated. For example, Krymskaya ASSR was abolished and replaced by an oblast, and both Maritime Oblast and Khabarovsk Oblast have become kray. Several place name changes of long standing are not shown, e.g. Elista (Stepnoy). The BAM (Baykal-Amur Magistrat) railroad is shown as completed, although it is not

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yet constructed. (5) Some Formosan place names are given in the Japanese form and others in Chinese on the map of the Far East (p. 64), but Korean forms are not used on the larger-scale map of Korea (p. 68). (6) Part of the southern boundary of Egypt, as shown on the map (p. 74), is administrative rather than international. (7) Several errors have been made in the alignment of railroads of Turkey, Iraq, and Iran (pp. 74-75); and the boundary of Kuwait Neutral Zone is not shown. (8) There is no indication of the existence of the state of Israel on the map of the Levant (p. 76).

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III. BRIEF NOTICES

A. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES OF MEXICO.

The first sheets of the new map series at 1:100,000, entitled Estados Unidos Mexicanos, were published during the latter part of 1949. The series is being prepared by the Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, from topographic field surveys and aerial and terrestrial photogrammetry. The total number of sheets in the series will be about 660. The agency hopes to issue one sheet each month.

The sheets issued -- Celaya, Guanajuato, and Tampico-- are carefully drawn, are printed on good-quality paper, and show a vast amount of information. Each sheet covers thirty minutes of latitude and forty minutes of longitude.

Terrain is represented by contours at intervals of 50 meters, by spot heights, and by symbols for cliffs, embankments, and areas of sand, gravel, and lava. Hydrographic data shown include permanent and intermittent streams, lakes, rapids, falls, hot springs, wells, and swamps.

Railroads are divided into three classes on the basis of gauge, and roads into three types according to the character of the surface; bridges, tunnels, and ferries are shown. International and state boundaries, street patterns, airports, telephone and transmission lines, pipelines, canals, and dikes are clearly presented; and oil wells, oil tanks, mines, quarries, and light houses are located by symbols.

B. NEW IRANIAN MAP CATALOG.

A copy of the most recent map catalogue issued by the Geographical Section of the Iranian Army General Staff has

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been received. The catalogue, bearing the Persian date 1328 (21 March 1949 - 20 March 1950), contains index and sample sheets of Iranian General Staff maps, and provides graphic illustration of the current retarded state of development of official Iranian map production.

Indices for seven map series are included -- 1:1,000,000; 1:253,440; 1:100,000; 1:84,000; 1:50,000; 1:10,000 (Teheran and vicinity); and selected planimetric town plans at 1:5,000 and 1:10,000. Only the 1:1,000,000 series provides complete coverage of the country. A sample sheet from each of the series indexed is included, as well as two sheets representing series not indexed -- a 1:20,000 sheet covering the northern outskirts of Teheran, and an aeronautical plotting chart of the northeastern part of the country at 1:1,393,400 at 39°N. The significance, if any, of the latter unusual scale has not been ascertained.

The town plans and the 1:10,000 series on Teheran and vicinity appear to represent original Iranian mapping. All of the others are taken almost entirely from British and Russian maps of the country. Direct copying is especially obvious in the cases of the sample sheets of the 1:253,440, 1:100,000, and 1:84,000 series.

The general appearance of the catalogue and the color reproduction work on a few of the sample sheets show considerable improvement over earlier Iranian maps. The small amount of original mapping effort, the high degree of dependence on direct copying of foreign maps, and the generally poor cartographic quality of the maps included provide clear evidence, however, of the inadequacy of official Iranian map production.

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C. RUHR COAL PRODUCTION MAP.

Coal production in the Ruhr coal region from 1945 to 1948 is the subject of a new map recently received by the CIA Map Library (Call No. 65111). This map, Die Fördernden Zechen Im Ruhrkohlengebiet, 1:100,000, was published on a single sheet by the Ministerpräsident des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Landesplanungsbehörde, Düsseldorf, and will also appear as a plate in the forthcoming Nordrhein-Westfalen Atlas.

The industrial data presented on this map are overprinted on a base that shows the pattern of settlement and distribution of forested areas. Small graphs placed at the sites of corresponding mines show the amount and type of coal produced and the size of the labor force for each of approximately 130 mines for the years 1936, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. Statistics for 1936, chosen as the last normal year, were used as the basis for comparison with postwar statistics. From the graphs, production per worker at each mine can be determined and compared to the prewar average for the entire Ruhr region. The graphs also show the striking low production of coal immediately after the war, followed by a rapid increase in 1947 and 1948. At no mine, however, was the 1948 production per worker equal to that of the prewar period.

The areal expansion of mining, since 1850 -- from the Ruhr River district northward and to the east and west is shown in an inset. The text in the margin of the map states that the mines in the recently developed Lippe district, the northernmost extension of the Ruhr mining region, in 1948 produced 48 percent of the total, whereas those in the Emscher and the Ruhr districts produced 46 and 6 percent, respectively. Data shown on the map seem to contradict this statement, but the limits of the districts are not defined in the text or on the map.

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Mining statistics for the entire Ruhr coal region are given in a series of seven graphs in the margin. Production, labor force, and output per shift are shown by annual averages from 1850 to 1948 and by monthly averages from 1945 to 1948. Four graphs show the proportions of each type of coal produced in 1948 and in 1936, the disposition of production, the proportion of the total amount sold to consumer groups that goes to each group, and the distribution of total exports in percentage by country of destination. Another graph shows the proportion of the total coal production of 1936 that was produced by each of the leading mining enterprises.

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IV. GENERAL MAPS FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES

Part 3

This is the last in the series of lists of maps suitable for plotting purposes that are available for distribution in the CIA Map Library. This list includes maps of Africa, Latin America, the Arctic regions, and the world as a whole. Map Research Bulletin, No. 16, contained a similar list of maps for the USSR and Europe and No. 17 for the Near East and the Far East (including India and Pakistan).

Information shown on most of the maps listed below includes: first-order internal administrative divisions, hydrography, and transportation routes. Retention copies of maps needed by the requester may be obtained by calling code 143, extension 2596.

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AFRICA

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
10927	Bechuanaland	1: 6,600,000
11275	Ethiopia, Eritrea, British, French, and Italian Somaliland	1: 7,500,000
11268	Ethiopia, Eritrea, British, French, and Italian Somaliland	1: 3,500,000
11107	French and Spanish North Africa	1:15,000,000
11106	French West Africa	1:15,000,000
11059	Madagascar -- Political Divisions	1: 4,000,000
10761	Madagascar -- Political Divisions	1: 3,000,000
10922	South-West Africa	1: 6,338,000
10921	Union of South Africa	1: 3,000,000

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THE ARCTIC REGIONS

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
11332.1	Alaska	1: 9,750,000
11330.1	Alaska	1: 3,500,000
11342	Greenland	1:11,250,000
11340	Greenland	1: 2,800,000
11329	Iceland	1: 2,500,000
11327	Iceland	1: 750,000

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LATIN AMERICA

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
10713	Argentina	1: 8,500,000
10713.1	Argentina	1: 5,500,000
10384	Argentina -- Civil Divisions	1: 6,500,000
10911	Bolivia	1: 5,250,000
10911.1	Bolivia	1: 2,000,000
11206.1	Brazil	1:20,000,000
11204.1	Brazil	1: 7,240,000
10722	Brazil	1:15,000,000
10722.1	Brazil	1: 8,500,000
11301	British Honduras	1: 1,000,000
11301.1	British Honduras	1: 500,000
11065	Chile	1: 8,000,000
11065.1	Chile	1: 4,500,000
10959	Colombia	1: 6,750,000
10959.1	Colombia	1: 3,000,000
11215	Costa Rica	1: 1,350,000
11215.1	Costa Rica	1: 750,000
11223	Cuba	1: 1,600,000
10696	Ecuador	1: 3,000,000
10696.1	Ecuador	1: 1,500,000
11213	Guatemala	1: 1,700,000
11213.1	Guatemala	1: 1,000,000
10728	Mexico	1: 9,000,000
10728.1	Mexico	1: 5,000,000
11218	Nicaragua	1: 2,000,000
11218.1	Nicaragua	1: 1,000,000
11217	Panama	1: 1,700,000
11217.1	Panama	1: 1,000,000
11066	Paraguay	1: 3,500,000
11066.1	Paraguay	1: 2,000,000

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Latin America (cont.)

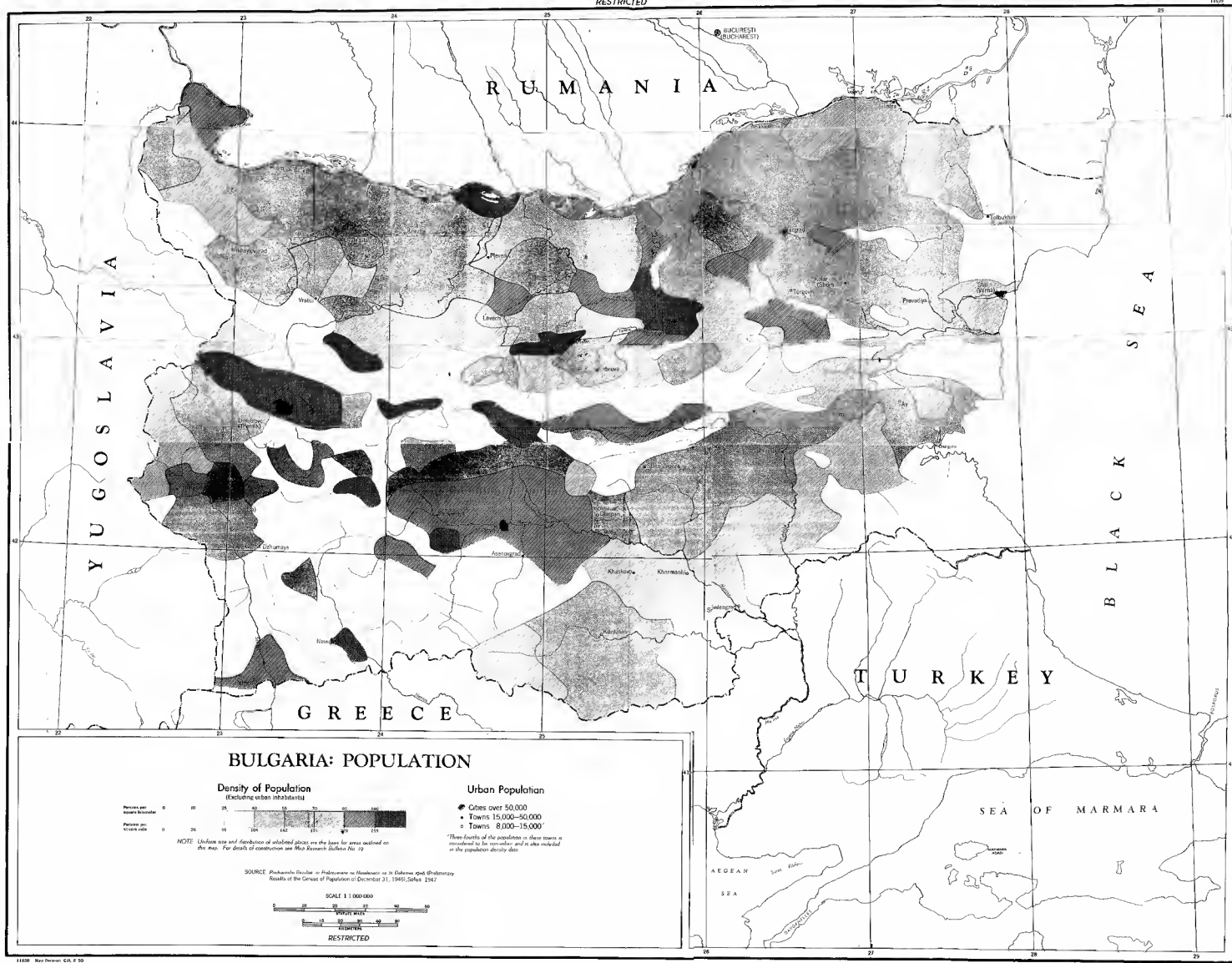
<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
10721	Peru	1: 8,000,000
10721.1	Peru	1: 4,000,000
10714	Uruguay	1: 2,500,000
10714.1	Uruguay	1: 1,500,000
10720	Venezuela	1: 5,000,000
10720.1	Venezuela	1: 2,500,000
11194.1	Venezuela	1: 6,000,000
11192.1	Venezuela	1: 7,240,000

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THE WORLD

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>
11197	Boundary And Territorial Changes, 1945-1949	1:80,000,000
10199	Land Hemisphere	1:30,000,000
10200	Pacific Ocean Hemisphere	1:30,000,000
10420	The World (available in six plate combinations)	1:30,000,000

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